FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, June 20, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: The Republican majority in the late election in the Bas Rhine is much larger than the imperfect returns permitted me to my last week. Although the Republicans were divided among themselves, and ran two candidates, thus discouraging many of their adherents, their majority was nearly twenty-six thousand. The whole number of voters was a little over eighty thousand. This is a great triumph for the Republican cause. Last year and year before, in consequence of the numerous faults of the Provisory Government and Cavaignac, avowed Republicans were something like the French coin called centimes-one heard a great deal of them, but saw very few in circulation; now there is little else, as has been seen in the late elections, and the overwhelming majorities given against the Administration. You are already well acquainted with the reputation and past course of the new member, M. Emile de Girardin, that brilliant political chameleon. At present, his color is fixed at the Socialist hue. It is due to him to mention that he has qualified and explained his doctrine of the rights of the majority so as to make it conform in all points to that held by other friends of freedom. He now

party. He is too capricious, revengeful, and intriguing. But he will make a brilliant figure, depend on it. He is no ordinary man. He has taken his seat to the left of the Cavaignac party, but what party he will act with is uncertain Even those who voted for him do not know. Their recommendation of him is as limited as that given, in old times, in German letters of introduction, which ran in this style: "I have the honor of presenting for your acquaintance Ulric Stamm, and become his guaranty that, if you admit him to your house, he will steal nothing." Everybody at Paris talks of the Dotation law.

and little else, except the miracles at Rimini and Eusielden. Shall Louis Napoleon have his three millions a year? That is the question. It has so preoccupied the thoughts of the Assembly, that nothing has been done by this body for the past eight or ten days. Several times it has met only to adjourn. The question has been made a grave or the shape discontentment of the peaple and the wish of the ancient parties to humble the project. Abt is a procly Charles X or his grandson who demanded the peaplic treasury, there would be no young patriots to oppose this crowned Cæsar. He would get, not only three, but thirty-six millions. And the Orleanists would be but too happy to vote eighteen millions annually to the Prince de Joinville or the Count de Paris. No, sir, there is no principle in this opposition of the Assembly; and if the two Paralist parties and my unite their forces.

Spain the product of the labor of the slaves, in order to keep it themselves. It made little difference between France and Empand had been settled. This was erroneous. It is now evident that the whole affair was arranged between France and Russia, for the purpose of overthrowing Lord Palmerston, who is much too liberal for them. The doctrine of the English Ministry now objected to is one that gives to England the right of interfering in every revolution and every difficulty, on the plea that the interests of its subjects are at stake. This would open a wide door for English influence in every part of the world. If England has only to adjourn. The question has been made a two Royalist parties can only unite their forces. and think it time to hasten the fall of Louis Napoleon, they will tip him over on the money question; but, if not, and this will probably be the result, they will make a compromise with him, or grant him his whole demand in such a way as to good deal of manœuvring among members to escape the unpopularity of a vote, and to gain something from the Elysée in return for it. As to a refusal, there is no prospect of it. The Committee will present a report, in a few days, advocating an appropriation of sixteen hundred thousand francs for the payment of the President's debts. This will be increased, although the Legitimist and Orleanist papers keep up a runnine are on the President, enough to damage him, but not to sink him outright. At any rate, the President will come out of the squabble consign, to "appeal to his good sword," to chase off he Assembly, and several other impossibilities, but has now become more calm. Some curious other things, it appears that, under pretext of furnishing and governing the Elysée, the Cabinet has increased his pay, or rather his receipts from the Treasury, to nearly three million of france, although his legal pay is only twelve hundred thousand. A half million of the sum first named has been put at his disposal to be disbursed in charities. We shall have the discussion next

tion. What the object of the said portrait may he in this ocular exercise is not clearly explained, and the skeptical French throw discredit on the whole affair. This miracle was a little too far off; but, to strike dumb all scoffers, another (so s y the Catholic dailies) has been performed at Easielden, a village not far from Paris. Francoise Petitot, a poor woman, was in a most de plorable condition. Her legs were twisted up under her body in a most frightful manner, where they would have remained if the Red Republic had continued at Rome, and the Pope had not returned. But this poor creature had dragged herself to church on her two hands, to thank God for restoring the Pope, when, lo! as the priest turned round and raised the Host in the sir, one of her limbs untwisted itself from the body, and, instead of its former shrunk and shrivelled appearance, took a full and healthy form. The priest, seeing the good effect of the first elevation, repeated the experiment, and down came the other leg, as sound as a five year old buck's. A lady present happened to have a pair of stockings in her pocket, which she drew on her recovered limbs. It is needless to add that Madame Petitot retired from the church, her heart full of gratitude and her eyes full of tears.

It will hardly be credited on your side of the water that trashy stories like this are seriously irculated by the Catholic priests, who are sur prised and shocked if any one ventures to question the accuracy of the details. What wonder is it that there are so many infidels in France!

Two of the Legitimist papers, Le Corsaire and La Gazette de France, have been seriously advocating the morality of assassinating tyrants. They extol Cadontal for attempting to take the life of the late Emperor, and quote a clause from nificent structures have risen from the smoulderthe will of Napoleon, bequeathing 10,000 francs to ing ruins. Such is the elasticity of our people, and then kneel down and thank God for success

by the " Posthumous Memoirs of Chateaubriand," now in course of publication in the Presse. They handle most rudely M. Theirs and several other hey ascribe to him. They represent him as baving taken refuge in the tomb, in order to attack the living with safety. The passages objected to are wonderfully apropos-just at this juncture.

The Royalist papers have a pleasant nickname for the Constitution; they call it "Marrast's full of vigor, fresh from his loved home and friends, Daughter." Whenever they have occasion to speak of violating the Constitution, they substitute the nickname, and thus make the sin compara-tively renial. Any Catholic priest would absolve for such a crime against the Marraet family. This is thoroughly French, and as such I give it to you

that the war against republican opinions is unin-termitted Mayore are now removed from office for signing the petitions against the electoral

ble. About four fifths of the former voters of tion

Paris are disfranchised, the whole number admitted on the lists being only forty thousand. The following anomalies mark the application of the law. The proprietor of two houses can make his porter a voter, but cannot the porter of the house where he himself does not live. If he takes a lodging in another house, he can make neither of them a voter. A son may be admitted on the list, but if he changes his lodging from his father's house he loses his rights. The drum majors of the national guard and the drummers are voters, because they are salaried by Government, but the colonel and captain are not. The police spiesare all voters, being paid by the Government. Louis Napoleon, if he should resign, would not have the right to vote. These are only a few of the anomalice which mark this singular law.

the anomalies which mark this singular law.

One of the papers publishes a long notice of the fine craniological museum of our fellow citizen,

Dr. Morton of Philadelphia. The artist Ban-Dr. Morton of Philadelphia. The artist Ban-vard is here exhibiting his Panorama of the Mis-sissippi. His rival, Smith, is here also, exhibiting his. Both meet with success, although Mr. Smith evidently makes the most money. The attention of the President has been called

The attention of the President has been called to the numerous societies existing here for the promotion of emigration to California, and he has directed his ministers to take measures for ascertaining to what point these societies are able to maintain their engagements. The President fears that the fever of emigration may become so general as to injure the country. Hundreds and thousands of poor workmen may be cheated out of their properties and left hopeless in a foreign land by designing swindlers. The California fever is certainly on the increase in Europe. Late arriemny arrangement the reschaffler.

the rights of the second or country stone of country stone of is all that can be claimed. M. Girardin is not twenty thousand persons. If this continue, California will soon be a populous and prosperous state, quite able to take care of herself, in the State, quite able to take care of herself, in the case Congress will not take care of her. Why should we not take immediate steps to link her to us by telegraphs, railroads, and ships, so as to make her ours by evey tie? The population from Europe will generally be stout, hardy men, able to cultivate the soil or dig in the mines.

The late Cuban expedition is now viewed here with eyes more favorable to our President. Public opinion seems to free him entirely of all suspicion of conniving at the attempt of Lopez, but

the American people are thought to have favored it, and still to do so. One journal remarks that in the South it was openly supported, and in the North blamed only with the lips. Of this you can judge. The right of any people to shake off oppression is indisputable, and so is the right of others to help them. This does not imply the right of one people to seize on the territory of another, or to shake off one oppression for the purpose of establishing another. Attributing to Lopex and his supporters all the merit they claim, it was only that of men refusing to pay over to Spain the product of the labor of the slaves, in order to be set if the many the state of the slaves in order to be set if the many the state of the slaves in order to be set if the many the state of the slaves in order to be set if the many the state of the slaves in order to be set if the many the state of the slaves of the slav

ence in every part of the world. If England has the right to tell the Kings of Greece and Naples, and the Duke of Tuscany, that they shall put down revolutions in their limits without touching the property of a single English subject, she may tell the United States the same thing, or take the sult, they will make a compromise with him, or grant him his whole demand in such a way as to leave him to bear all the odium. There will be a good deal of manœuvring among members to even for England. In 1846, when the mob at Cincinnati chased off the Englishman Butler, and destroyed his property, Butler asked redress at the hands of his Minister at Washington. Nothing was done. The doctrine has been invested since, and is entirely incompatible with the independence of other nations. At the same time, the overthrow of the Palmerston Ministry now would be a great misfortune. Its successors would necessarily be Tory, and worse in every way than Palmerston and his colleagues. Russia has protested and declared that if England persist in her pretensions, no British subject shall be admitted into the limits of Russia without first collections. abjuring all right to the protection of his counthereby profaning that country.

> The Congress at Warsaw of German Princes with the Caar has been followed closely by several significant acts. Two of these, the laws against the press in Prussia, and the dissolution of the Assembly in Saxony, with laws against the press, reëstablishing capital punishment, and abolishing universal suffrage, I noticed last week. Since that time, others equally significant have taken place. The Duke of Hesse Cassel has dissolved the Chambers of his Duchy before the vote of the Budget, and before any vote was given to enable him to raise taxes. He intends to govern with the strong hand, and raise taxes on his own responsibility. Prussia has abandoned the cause of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, and is about

Week.

I have alluded to the miracles of Rimini and of Eusielden as causing quite a sensation here. The Catholic papers insist that the portrait of the Virgin in the church at Rimini has got into the habit of twisting its eyes about in every direction.

The English have succeeded in getting the Turkish Government to declare Scutari a free port. This was opposed by the Russian Minister.

A false report of an insurrection at Palermo was circulated here last week. It was so improbable that I did not mention it.

friendly one, for he can revenge himself on me for any ill humor. But when I write about Russian hemp, he need not remove the scene to Prussia, which is not remarkable for hemp, so far as I have heard; and when I speak of "the senti-ment of frotersity," why need he make me say "paternity?" These are not synonymous terms, and a man may have one without the other. Yours, &c.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1850.

DEAR SIR : Some three years ago, I trusted to stray ship that had found its way into the then untenanted port of San Francisco to bear my letters around the rugged Cape, or had them packed safely among the beef and flour of some returning emigrant, or courier, who was to convey them over the more rugged steeps of the Rocky Mountains. Then, a letter marked an era. Now, on the day before the sailing of a tle which in a month's time will be carried to the home I left so long ago. Well, this is certainly the age of progress and improvement, and California is witnessing it as it never before was The marks of the great fire which less than

one month since laid the fairest portion of our

city in ashes have entirely disappeared, and mag-

Cautillon for his connection with the attempt to such the energy of the Anglo-Saxon race who inassessinate Wellington. Yet these are the very habit this fair quarter of our God-blessed counmen who are filled with horror at the murder of try. Upon the plaza or public square, where the Rossi. They are political Jesuits, holding all devastation was greatest, some of the most splenthings moral which serve their own cause, and didly built and furnished houses that the cities all the acts of their enemies immoral. Like the of the world can exhibit are now erected, with Thugs of India, they assassinate their enemies, large mirrors, beautiful engravings, cushioned The sooner this bloody school of moralists dis- all this gorgeousness is for the purpose of temptappears from Christendom, the better for hu- ing the unwary and the youth, and inviting them to the shrine of Bacchus and of Fortune's fickle goddess. These houses are all gaming and drinking establishments, and nightly here fortunes and reputations are ruined, early hopes are blasted, and unhappy victims, maddened with wine, pledge leviers. The Royalist press is furious, and at their last dollar on the turn of a card-while, as tack the deceased author with the venom which if in mockery, strains of the most delicious music, ces of childhood's love and purity, float over their bewildered brains. The maddening influence of alcohol was never so fully, so glaringly exhibited is prostrated by it. The calculating man, eager for gain, gives way to it; and the sturdy min from the mountain gorges of the Sierra Nevada is beguiled by it to lose his hard-earned gains, his reputation, and himself. Here there is no re-straining power. The refining influence of so-The better influence still, of Temale purity, is almost unknown, and the good example and precept of men realous to do good to the human race is forgotten in the edger chase for gold. Our only hope

manont, the same influences that check dis

of the man who would thus attempt to bring ruin upon our city. But when it is remembered that we have amongst us as choice a set of villians as ever peopled St. Giles or the Five Points, and the various causea which would produce such a crime are considered, it only appears strange that more are not committed. Daily are pouring in upon us from Van Dieman's Land, the condemned convicts of Great Britain, until it has almost become a proverb, that California is England's Botany Bay. Desperate men from all parts of the world have here found a centering place, and, in the previous absence of any understandable law amongst us, have given way to the gratification of their villanous desires. Add to this the fact, that desperate men are rendered ten-fold

that desperate men are rendered ten-fold desperate by the streams of alcoholic poison more desperate by the streams of alcoholic poison
that are almost literally pouring through our
streets, and by the existence of hundreds of gaming establishments, licensed by our city fathers,
and which our Legislature have taken no means
to suppress, and we can at least see causes in operation here that may cause us to shudder.
In addition to all this, we are utterly lacking in any system of rational amusement. The only thing bearing that name at present, is a series of brutal bull fight exhibitions, which have lately taken place almost daily. I am happy to say, how-

ever, that our new Common Council have imposed STREET SHIP TO SHOULD BE Our city organization is now fully made; and it was fondly hoped that, in its operation, we would be freed from the many nuisances that surround us, and that the heavy taxation which has rested like an incubus over us for a year past would be dightened, and that our new officers would endeavor to forget their personal aggrandizement for the public welfare; but almost the first act of our Board of Aldermen has been to reenact almost literally the old revenue law, and to place the salary of mayor at \$10,000 per annum, the city attor-ney and some other inferior offices at the same, and a bill is now before them, voting themselves as aldermen the snug little sum of \$6,000 a year for their services in behalf of the dear people. It is hoped, however, that public opinion will frown down this unheard-of extravagance. Our city is growing rapidly—more rapidly than ever before. Lumber has come down to a respectable price, and our vacant lots are fast being improved. Pro-

Laborers' wages, \$5 per day.

Our State generally is not so quiet as our good city. Troubles are brewing, which, if not crippled in the bud, promise to be of long duration. The most formidable of these is the resistance to the Foreign Miner's Tax. Our Legislature, com-posed in great part of men tresh from the States, who knew nothing of the toil and rewards of the miner, enacted a law taxing all foreigners engaged in working the mines of California, the sum of twenty dollars per month. Collectors were appointed, and despatched to the different mining counties. They of course immediately found trouble. At the present season of the year, the waters are so high that the miners are doing comparatively nothing, and in the great influx of for-eigners, a large majority of them have not a suffi-

visions still keep up. Potatoes are worth from 18 cents to 25 cents. Onions, 60 cents. Flour, \$10

to \$12 per hundred, and other articles in propor tion. Board is worth twenty dollars per week

cient sum to pay for a month's licence, which is required to be paid in advance. A large deputa-tion came about a week since to the Alcalde at the tion came about a week since to the Alcaide at the town of Sonora, remonstrating against the tax, and requesting his intervention. He, of course, could do nothing, and a mild remonstrance was forwarded to the Governor. He had no power to alter the law, and the foreign miners now threaten to take it into their own hands. In Tuwalumne county, a notice, of which the following is a copy, has been posted very extensively: "Notice to Foreigners .- It is time to unite!

Frenchmen, Chilenos, Peruviane, and Mexicans, there is the highest necessity for putting an end to the verations of the Americans in California.

"If you intend to allow yourselves to be fleeced by a band of miserable fellows, who are repudiated by their country, then unite and go to the ed by their country, then unite and go to the Camp of Sonora next Sunday; there we will try to guarantee greater security for us all, and to put a bridle into the mouths of that hords who call themselves citizens of the United States,

The result of this meeting has not yet been heard; but it is reported that the collector of Tuwalumne county has been killed, and that about 100 Mexicans have been arrested there. There is a great deal of a certain kind of sympathy felt for the foreigners in the mines, principally by the traders and gamblers, who are interested in making profits from them.

The fact is, that in this tax the Legislature has

overstepped the mark. The tax is altogether too high, and it never can be paid. Were it paid, it would create a revenue that might shortly pay off the national debt of England, and enrich the collectors, who would receive three dollars for rember, alone can repeal the act, and the miners will not and cannot pay the tax.

Our California legislators are so eager to fill their own pockets with Government spoils, that they forget good policy in their great haste; and to insure the success of our new State enterprise hereafter, more politic and temperate measures

must be adopted.

We have also had, and are still having, difficulties with the Indians. Of late the disturbances first occurred in the vicinity of Deer Creek, high up on the Sacramento, where several white men were murdered. In the valleys of Sonoma and Napa, and at Clear Lake, there has been trouble. The causes and termination of the difficulties in this latter place are a fair exhibition of the justice which has ever been dispensed by the white man to his red brother. The lands in the vicinity of Clear Lake were purchased some the vicinity of Clear Lake were purchased, some two years since, from General Vallejo, one of the the vicinity of Clear Lake were purchased, some two years since, from General Vallejo, one of the richest land-owners in California, by three brothers, named Kelsey. In accordance with old California custom, these brothers claimed by purchase the right of controlling all the Indians found upon these lands, and last fall succeeded in forcing a number of them to the mines, where shey were made to dig gold in the capacity of slaves. The hard labor, to which they were unaccustomed, and the scarcity of food furnished them, soon reduced their number from a hundred to about a dozen. One of those who returned, burning for revenge, attempted the life of the wife of one of the Kelseys. The husband followed him up, and meeting him one day in the streets of Sonoma, blew his brains out with a pistol. This of course maddened the Indians, and they subsequently murdered snother of the Kelseys. A party was instantly raised at Sonoma, who armed themselves, and started on an Indian hunt. A few miles from Sonoma, they found a number of peaceable Indians upon the farm of Mr. Foster, in Napa Valley, and, levelling their rifier, stretched fifteen of them dead upon the ground, and burnt their huts. This, of course, was a signal for hostilities among the red men of that quarter: and since that time there have have that quarter; and since that time there has been no safety among them. A terrible retribution has been dealt. During the present month, a party of 75 United States dragoons, under command of Lieutenant Davidson, started from the Sonoma garrison, proceeded to Clear Lake, and, without distinction of age or sex, shot every fadian they could find, killing about 300, most of whom, if not all, were entirely guiltless of any wrong to the white man. A splendid deepatch of this brave and daring deed will probably be

The probability is, that unless treaties are soon made with them, a war of extermination will be commenced against the whole Indian race. We have Indian agents here, sent out by Government, but as yet they have not even visited the grounds where their presence is required, but are luxuriating in San Francisco.

The emigration to California is flowing in more rapidly than ever. Amongst it are a large number of Southerners, many of whom, determined, if possible, to shackle our young and rising State with their "peculiar institutions," are bringing their slaves with them. Some remain with their masters, and work for them under indentures; but the large majority find it as easy to dig gold for themselves as for others, and leave for "parts unknown" soon after their arrival.

Several attempts at recovery have been made,

Known" soon after their arrival.

Several attempts at recovery have been made, but all, of which I have heard, have failed. A case was tried at Saoramento city a few days since, where one Lindal Hayes claimed a man Charles as his slave. The justice decided that, by Mexican as well as our own State laws, he could not be held, and he was consequently discharged. I think our Southern friends will find it a poor speculation to bring their "property" to California. Even did our State law allow slavery, the sturdy miner will never allow his hard and houset labor to be brought into competition with that of the unpaid negro, and the eld mountain air of the anony Sierra is too bracing to nurture the system in our midst. Not only the mining but by far the greater portion of our whole community would be strongly opposed to its introduction, some from principle, and many from policy; and our native California citizens, low in the small of divilitation as we formerly deemed them, have a perfect horror of the "free institution" of

Paris are disfranchised, the whole number admitted on the lists being only forty thousand. The following anomalies mark the application of the law. The proprietor of two houses can make his porter a voter, but cannot the porter of the house where he himself does not live. If he takes a lodging in another house, he can make neither of them a voter. A son may be admitted on the list, but if he changes his lodging from his father's house he loses his rights. The drum majors of the national guard and the drummers are of the voter have been three awful this question for ourselves. There is a deep and growing feeling in our midst in regard to the course Congress has taken toward us—with the sober-minded it is one of sorrow, with the hottler's house he loses his rights. The drum majors of the national guard and the drummers are received becomes the voter. A son may be sometiment of the man who would thus attempt to bring ruin upon our city. But when it is remembered that we have amongst us as choice a set of villians as them by our General Government has as yet produce such a long of the man would produce such a long of the man who would produce such a long of the man who would thus attempt to bring ruin upon our city. But when it is remembered that we have amongst us as choice a set of villians as them by our General Government has as yet produce such a long of the man who would produce such a long of the man who would thus attempt to bring ruin upon our city. But when it is remembered that we have amongst us as choice a set of villians as them by our General Government has as yet produce such a long of the man who would produce such a long of the man who would thus attempt to bring ruin upon our city. But when it is remembered that we have amongst us as choice a set of villians as the most of the man who would thus attempt to bring ruin upon our city. But when it is remembered that the country of the man who would thus attempt to the long of the sole benefit of the them. hope, and shall hope on until the close of the present session, when if we are not admitted I fear the result.

The climate of California back of the coast is The climate of California back of the coast is, at the present season, beautiful, and the earth is teeming with her rich products. We have green peas, ripe strawberries, and new potatoes, in market; and the hills and plains in our vicinity are yellow with a rich growth of wild oats, or dyed with the rainbow colors of wild flewers.

Reports from the mines are not very encourag-

ing. The snows of the Sierra, which commence melting in March, keep the rivers swollen until August, so that labor in what are called the "wet diggings" has to be performed above high water mark. In some parts of the mines, as upon Trin-ity river, miners are making from ten to fifteen dollars per day, while upon the forks of the Sacramento they do not average more than five.
The only places that can be wrought to advantage at present, are the dry diggings, where the yield is exceedingly uncertain—some extracting twenty or thirty dollars a day, while others are making but one. By next Angust, the proper mining sea-son will commence, and everything bids fair for a rich yield. Man-

gers, and \$2 200,000 in gold dust upon her manifest Yours, truly, "Homser."

P. S.—By this steamer, a block of gold-bearing quartz of California, the Eureka State's contribution to the Washington monument, proceeds to Washington. It is 120 pounds is weight, and is estimated to contain about eighty dollars' worth

of gold. SICKNESS -Sickness occasioned by the intolerable heat and by improprieties in eating and drinking is prevailing to a great extent. Members of Congress, we observe, are frequent sufferers. People cannot be too cautious in avoiding need-

CONGRESS.

less exposure to the sun, and excess in eating.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1850. Mr. Greene presented a petition by citizens of Providence, Rhode Island, praying a modification of the tariff of 1846, and the adoption of specific

of the tariff of 1846, and the adoption of specific instead of ad valorem duties.

Mr. Dawson submitted the following.

and asked for its consideration:

Resolved, That the editors of the newspaper styled The Southern Press, have the usual privileges of the floor of the Senate granted to the other editors of newspapers in this city.

Mr. Hale moved to amend the resolution by inserting after "Southern Press." the words "and serting after " Southern Press," the words " and National Era."

Mr. Clemens said that he had objected to the consideration of the resolution when it was first The Vice President ruled that the resolution

rould lie over.

Mr. Foote submitted the following resolution Mr. Foote submitted the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a special agent or commissioner of the United States, to reside near the Government of the Dominioan Republic; and also as to the expediency of placing at the disposal of the President a competent naval force, for the purpose of coercing the payment of just claims of citizens of the United States against Hayti.

After some remarks by Messrs. Webster, Foote, and Klag, the resolution was postponed till tomorrow.

abmitted by him on yesterday was taken up: Resolved, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives do adjourn their respective Houses on Wednesday, the first day of August next, at 12 M. After some debate, in which Messrs. Clay, Yu-

stponed for two weeks.

teen.

Mr. Upham closed his remarks on the subject.

Mr. Seward then addressed the Senate in a speech, which we shall publish in our next.

The Senate adjourned.

July 3, 5, 6, 1850.

Mr. Wales of Delaware presented the report of the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, sustaining the course of the Administration in relation to California, and of the Government, himself, and the country, that this subject be proved. And he repeated, he never saw a paper, nor was he acquainted with the names appended to it, involving the appointment or re-moval of the postmaster at Oberlin, except so far as he stated yesterday. He never exchanged a word with Colonel Warren, in relation to the sub-ject, beyond what he had already declared to the

the Administration in relation to California, and opposing the Senate scheme of Compromise. He made a few remarks, indicating his concurrence with the sentiments of the meeting.

Mr. Clay said that he had received a letter from a distinguished citizen of Wilmington, which threw some light on the proceedings of the meeting. So nearly balanced were the friends and foes of the Compromise, that a second count was necessary, according to his correspondent, to determine whether the resolutions were carried or not. He thought he knew something of the People of Delaware; and he felt confident that, if ple of Delaware; and he felt confident that, if left to themselves, without influence from any quarter, they would agree with the majority of the country in favor of the bill. He thought North American, (understood to be in sympathy with Mr. Clayton) was present at the meeting

eye-witnesses of the proceedings, men of estab-lished position and character. The principal op-As to the insinuation concerning the authorship of the resolutions, he repelled it.

Mr. Clay. Who wrote the resolutions?

Mr. Wales. They were drawn up in the meeting.

Mr. Clay. Who wrote them? [Cries from several Senators, of "Order! Or

Mr. Wales said they were drawn up by gentle Mr. Wales said they were drawn up by gentlemen in Wilmington.

Mr. Dodge of lowa wished to know whether the Legislature of Delaware had ever passed resolutions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. As a Senator of a free State which had rejected that Proviso, he wanted to know whether Delaware, a slave State, had adopted it.

Mr. Wales said the Legislature had passed resolutions against the acquisition of any more territory, unless provision were made that it should be free.

After some remarks by Messrs. Seward and

After some remarks by Messrs. Seward and Hale, the precedings were laid upon the table. The resolution concerning the performance of civil functions by military officers was taken up; and after a speech from General Houston, of an hour's length, denouncing General Tsylor, and accusing him of unfriendliness to Texas, it was laid upon the table.

The bill reported by the committee coming up, Mr. Bell addressed the Senate, in a discursive speech. He vindicated the President warmly against the assaults of Mr. Clay and others, discussed the Compromise bill in such a way as to show that he hoped no substantial good from its passage; justified the President in adhering to his own plan. His speech occupied the time of the Senate till the hour of adjournment.

[Friday it was resumed; and on Saturday, at half past two, it was closed. It took in a wide range of topics, which were discussed with ability, but in a remarkably diffuse and desultory style.] of it when it was to be examined, adjusted, and paid by one of the departments of the Government, he himself being at the same time at the head of another of those departments; but this House considers that such connection and interest of a member of the Cabinet, with a claim pending and prosecuted before another department, would be dangerous as a precedent, and ought not to be sanctioned.

The Senate adjourned over till Friday, Thurs day being the 4th of July.

Friday, the time of the Senate was principally occupied by Mr. Bell, on the Compromise.

Saturday, no business of importance was transacted during the morning hour.

[After Mr. Bell had closed his Omnibus speech on the Omnibus bill, Truman Smith of Connecticut obtained the floor. The Senate postponed "And consequently, that the House also totally dissents from the correctness of the opinion, expressed by the President of the United States to the said Secretary of War, 'that his (the said Crawford) being at the head of the War Department and the agent of the claimants, did not take from him any rights he may have had as such agent, or would have justified him in having the examination and decision of the claim by the Secretary of the Treasury suspended?"

Resolved, further, That this House decidedly disapproves of and dissents from the opinion given by the Attorney General in favor of an allowance of interest on said claim, and from the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of the same. the subject till Monday, went into Executive ses sion, and, soon after, adjourned.]

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1850.

A separate vote was taken on the first branch of the amendment, ending with the word "suspend-ed," and it was agreed to—yeas 91, nays 96. Prequent motions to adjourn were then made, and the House, finding itself unable to advance further, at last adjourned till Monday. Monday, July 8, 1850.

Mesors. Otis of Maine, Robinson of Indiana, Bay of Missouri, Allen of Massachusetts, and April 18—6m

E. B. CROCKER,

Counsellos at LAV, Molicitor in Chancery, &c., South Beed, Indiana. Collections in sorthern Indiana and southwestern Michigan will receive prompt attention.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Giddings rose for the purpose of calling

attention to an article by an anonymous correspondent of the Boston Atlas, charging him with

official misconduct, in abstancting papers from the General Post Office. [The papers related to the

appointment of postmaster at the Oberlin post

A long discussion took place, as to whether this

Mr. Giddings then, by unanimous consent, pro-

monial saying that the applicant was, so far as he knew, of good character, and qualified for the station. He never saw the papers connected with his appointment and subsequent removal; he did not know of a single name attached to them, from that time to this. He never called on the Assist-

ant Postmaster General to examine any papers but twice, and they related to post offices in his own district; and he declared, before the country and Him who knoweth all things, that he never

ssy that the applicant was a man of competent talent. This was the only conversation he had

ever had with Colonel Warren. No further allu-sion to the matter ever occurred between them. The traipain claim was then taken up and dis-cussed at length, the House, however, coming to

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1850.

The question of privilege again came up, in consequence of a statement made by Mr. Matte-son, with the unanimous consent of the House, as

nel Warren, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, that that gentleman knew nothing about

the publication in the Boston Ailas, that he had nothing to do with it, and that he did not know the author of the article. In relation to the ex-

amination of the papers, which Mr. Giddings yes-terday said he had never seen, he was also desired

to say that Mr. Giddings did call at the Depart-ment, and asked to examine the papers, and did examine them, and that there are clerks in the

charge Mr. Giddings with anything like false-hood; he presumed that, in examining other pa-pers, the gentleman may have forgotten the fact. Colonel Warren simply desired to state that Mr.

Giddings did examine the papers relating to the Oberlin post office. He said the papers were sub-sequently found at that office, as he had been in-

formed, under the frank of the gentlemen from Ohio. Messrs. Giddings and Crowell. Colonel

House. And he called for an investigation.

Mr. Wentworth. Have you received Colonel

Warren's letter?
Mr. Giddings. I have not. I presume I shall. I

committee of five members, to investigate the charges against Mr. Giddinga. The House, after some further discussion of the Galphin claim, proceeded, under the operation of

the previous question, to vote on the various propositions made for its disposition.

The select committee had reported the following

resolutions, viz:

1. Resolved, That the claim of the representa-

1 Resolved, 1 had the chaim of the representatives of George Galphin was not a just demand
against the United States.

2. That the act of Congress made it the duty of
the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal
of said claim, and it was therefore paid in "conformity with law" and "precedent."

3. That the act aforesaid did not authorize the

Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim, and its payment was not "in conformity

with law" or "precedent,"
This Mr. Toombs had moved to amend as fol-

sanctioned.

The question was first taken on the amendment of Mr. Schenck, and it was decided in the affirma-

tive—yeas 158, nays 25.

The question was then on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Toombe as amended, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 82, nays 92.

The question was then stated to be on the substitute offered by Mr. Schenck, for the report of the substitute heing the amend-

the committee—the substitute being the amend-ments of Messrs. Toombs and Schenck as one

proposition.

Mr. Thompson had moved to amend this substi-tute as follows:

"And consequently, that the House also totally

Thurman of New York, were appointed the se lect committee to investigate the charge against Mr. Giddings. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1850. Mr. Holmes asked leave to introduce a resolu The House resumed the consideration of the ion instructing the Committee on Foreign Af-Galphin report. fairs to inquire into and report as to the expedi-The motion to reconsider the vote adopting the ency of placing at the disposal of the President such naval forces as may be necessary to enforce our just claims against Hayti. Its reception was

amendment offered by Mr. Thompson to Mr. Schenck's substitute was laid upon the table. The econd part of the amendment of Mr. Thompson The House resumed the consideration of the was then adopted-yeas 119, pays 66. Galphin case, and, after a long discussion, adrned without coming to any conclusion.

Resolved, further, That this House disapproves of and dissents from the opinion given by the Attorney General in favor of an allowance of interest on said claim, and from the action of the THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1850. This being the anniversary of American Indendence, there was no session Secretary of the Treasury in payment of the FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1850.

as amended, and it was rejected-year 32, nays

After several points of order had been raised and disposed of, and motions to lay upon the ta-ble, &c, had been voted down, the resolutions as originally reported by the committee were taken up separately, and agreed to:

Resolved. That the claim of the representatives

of George Galphin was not a just demand against

was a question of privilege; and the House, by a vote of 89 to 71, at last decided that it was not. the United States—yeas 142, nays 49.

Resolved, That the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of said claim, and it was therefore paid eeded to make a statement concerning the mat-er. The day before the adjournment of the last Congress, he said, he received a letter from the brother of the applicant for the post office at Oberlin, (Mr. Stevens.) requesting him to recommend his appointment. In the hurry of the moment, he did not answer the letter. He took it n "conformity with law" and "precedent"yeas 112, navs 66. The third resolution was agreed to-yeas 118

nays 71; and it is as follows:

on said claim, and its payment was not "in con-formity with law" or "precedent."

Mr. Burt moved to reconsider the vote, and to

sy that motion on the table. Mr. Wentworth called for the yeas and nays.
Mr. Featherston inquired whether, if the moion to reconsider should be sustained, it would

e in order to move an amendment. he previous question would be exhausted.

Mr. Featherston gave notice of his intention to

offer an amendment, should the vote by which the last resolution was agreed to be reconsidered. Messra. Schenck, Wilmot, and Carter, also gave notice of their intention to submit amendand Him who knoweth all things, that he never called on Colonel Warren for any other papers. He had, on one occasion, a conference with Mr. Collamer in relation to a post office in the county in which he (Mr. G.) resided. He repeated, that in no case had he called for any papers, nor asked any explanation on any other appointments than to three post offices, two of which came under his The House, by a vote of yeas 79, nays 104, re

fused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; and pending a motion to reconsider the vote by which the last resolution of the committee was to three post offices, two of which came under his superintendence. So far as the article in the Arlas charged him with calling for explanations with regard to the post office in Oberlin, it was entirely unfounded. There was not a shadow of truth in the charge. Colonel Warren had said to him, that he had recommended the postmaster at Oberlin; but he (Mr. G.) replied that he did adopted, The House adjourned.

CONFESSION OF DR. JOHN W. WEBSTER.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts on Tuesday last, the Rev. Dr. Putaam, the spiritual adviser of Professor Webster, appeared and presented a petition from John W. Webster, now under sentence of death for the murder of Dr. George Parkman, praying that his sentence might be commuted. The petition is accompanied by a statement from Prof. Webster, in which he admits that he killed Dr. Parkman, as follows, from which we make the following extract:

"On Tuesday, the 20th of November, I sent the note to Dr. Parkman, which, it appears, was car-ried by the boy Maxwell. I handed it to Littleried by the boy Maxwell. I handed it to Little-field unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms on Friday, the 23d, after my lecture. He had become of late very importunate for his pay. He had threatened me with a suit, to put an officer into my house, and to drive me from my professorship, if I did not pay him. The purport of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not tell him in it what I could do or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain, for those few days, a release from his solicitations, to which I was liable every day, on occasions and in a manner very disagreeable and alarming to me, and also to avert, for so long Department who saw him. Colonel Warren desired it to be understood that he did not wish to sired it to be understood that he did not wish to and alarming to me, and also to avert, for so long at time at least, the fulfilment of recent threats of a time at least, the fulfilment of recent threats of pay him when Friday did arrive. My pur-pose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassments and utter inability to pay him at present, to apologize for those things in my conduct which had offend ed him, to throw myself upon his mercy, to beg Warren, however, made no charges. So far from shrinking from an examination, he would have been pleased with an examination into the matter.

One other point, in justice to Colones we show any stata the yesterday received a letter from Mr. Giddings, written on the 3d of July, and presumes he may have been reading it about the time that Mr. Giddings was speaking on the subject in the Hanna. Ha (Mr M) presumed that Mr. Giddings had received Colonel Warren's letter in reply, and he should like to hear him read it.

Mr. Giddings had but a few words to say. If Colonel Warren has a friend in the House, he would ask him to move the appointment of a committee of investigation, and he would show to the House and the country that what he had said was for the House and the country that what he had said was for the House and the country that what he had said was for the House and the country that what he had said was for the House and the country that what he had said was for the House and the country that what he had said was for the House and the country that what he had said was for the House and the country that what he had said was for the House and the country that what he had said was for the House and the country that what he had said was for the House and the country that what he had said was for the House and the country that what he had said was for the House and the country that what he had said was for the House, he would so the the had for got the had been abroad in pursuit of me, though without finding me. I feared that he had forgot ten the appointment, or else did not mean to with the had for the the appointment, or else did not mean to without finding me. I feared that he had forgot ten the appointment, or else did not mean to with the had been abroad in pursuit of me, though the had been abroad in pursuit of me, though the had been abroad in pursuit of me, though the had been abroad in pursuit of my he had been abroad in pursuit of for me to save my time, and also to keep my mind free from other exciting matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. "He came, accordingly, between half past one and two. He came in at the lecture room door.

and two. He came in at the lecture room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture room table into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the steps, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy. 'Are you ready for me, sir? Have you got the money?' I replied, 'No, Dr. Parkman,' and was then beginning to state my condition, and make my appeal to him. He would not listen to me, but interrupted me with much vehemence. He called me 'scoundrel' and 'liar,' and went on Mr. Giddings. I have not. I presume I shall. I have not yet received my mail.

Mr. Baker moved a committee of investigation.

The Speaker decided that the whole question had been disposed of yesterday, when the House refused to consider it a question of privilege.

The House, on an appeal by Mr. Richardson of Illinois, reversed his decision, and then passed a resolution introduced by Mr. Baker, for a select committee of five members to investigate the heaping upon me the most bitter taunts and op-probrious epithets. While he was talking, he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hosack, written many years ago, and congratulating him (Dr. P.) on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry. 'You see,' he said, 'I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it!' He put back into his pocket all the papers except the letter and the notes. I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives continued, and lean now recall to memory but a small portion I can now recall to memory but a small portion of what he said. At first I kept interposing, try-ing to pacify him, so that I might obtain the ob-ject for which I had sought the interview. But I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up. I forgot everything. I felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the high-Resolved. That there is no evidence submitted by the committee to which was referred the letter of the Hon. George W. Crawford, asking "an investigation into his conduct in reference to the claim of the representatives of George Galphin, which impugns his personal or official conduct in relation to the settlement of the said claim by the proper officers of the Government."

And Mr. Schenck had moved to amend this as follows:

Provided, however, That this House is not to be understood as approving his relation to that claim in continuing to be interested in the prosecution of it when it was to be examined, adjusted, and paid by one of the departments of the Government, he himself being at the same time at the head of another of those departments; but this House considers that such immediately but this House considers that such immediately and interest of a sucher of those departments; but this House considers that such immediately and interest of a successful removal and concealment of the body, on the one hand, and of infamy and nor care, where I should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be. It was on the side

the body, on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other."

The confession then goes on to state the manner in which the body was subsequently dismembered, &c., but these details are so horrible that we must be excused from copying them.—National

THE BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, Printers, Washington. WILLIAM HARNED, 61 John street, New York. GEORGE W. LIGHT, 25 Corubill. Boston.
DERBY, MILLER, 4 CO., Auburn, New York

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE CONTENTS OF No. 322 .- Price, twelve and a half

I. The First Relations of England with Russia.-United

Service Magazine.

2 Whipple's Lectures.—Universalist Review.

3 Destinies of Great Britain in the East.—United Service Magazine.

4 Plary of a Dutiful Son.—Quarterly Review.

5 The Two Rarens.—Dublin University Magazine.

6. The Attack on Cuba.—Examiner and Speciator.

SHORT ARTICLES. Bunker Hill Battle. The Two Robins. Easter in Poand. News of the Week.

DEF A new volume has regently commenced. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845 Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the presentage.

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston or for sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY From the Pull River (Mass.) Monitor

THIS medicine, prepared by a long-experienced and skill ful physician, tested and approved by a great number of intelligent, distinguished, and respectable persons, in various parts of the country, is now received and used with entire confidence and with great success by those afflicted with male parts of the country, is now received and used with a circumfadence and with great success by those afflicted with male parameters.

particularly diseases whise tendency is to consumetion IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Quanto, July 24, 1849 To all who are afflicted with Asthma: To all who are officiel with Ashwa:

I have at different times been afflicted with severe colds, which produce in my case the ashma. I have on these occasions used DOC TOR WIS TAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Two years ago I was quite sick, so much so that I could not rest nights. I frieured of the agent of this city a bottle of this Balsam of Wila Cherry. Before I had taken the whole of it I full relieve! I continued taking it tuntii I had used three or four bottles, which completely cured me. The present season I took another severe cold, and immediately resorted to this Balsam, and a part of one bottle, had the desired effect. I therefore cheerfully recommend my friends, and all others who need it, to try this medicine for their coughs and colds, and particularly the asthma.

Kespectfully, yours.

WILLIAM MeGRATH.

None gennine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila., blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the sig-nature of H. WISTAR, M. D.

Price one dollar per bottle: six bottles for five dollars.
For sale by R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C., and
Druggists generally, everywhere.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

Owing the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a decree of interest hitherto unknown. They cocupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect race of the second process of the second property of the property of the

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINE'GH MAGAZINE
In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Kadical. "Blackwood's and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishement to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Sootland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human know-ledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Br. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the a tvantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as herstofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS. BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE

For any one of the four Reviews, For any two of the Reviews, For any three of the Reviews, For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be a ne address, on payment of the regular subscription for

A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN, with a r d stone set. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this June 27.

WM. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 10 Rosely's Wharf. Raltimore, Md. Dec. 23 - 17 MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW

No. XI.—Jung, 1850.

Discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Literature, Polities, Religion, and Humanity. Terms, three dollars per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting six dollars, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the third volume, (now in progress,) until the edition is exhausted.

Contents of No. 11.

The Polish Slavonian Philosophy.

Causes of the Present Condition of Herman.
The Industrial Arts in Russia.
Browning's Poems.
Hidreth's History of the United States.
Short Reviews and Notices.
Short Reviews and Notices.
Published by COOLIDGE & WILEY, No. 30 Devonship
Reston, and sold at the Bookstores. June 6—1mi

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. William B. Jakvis, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Columbus, Obio. Office in Platt's new build-ing, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, pure-

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY. No. 136 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE proprietors beg to call the attention of compoisseur in Tea, and the heads of families, to the choice and rar-asiaction of Teas imported by them, and hitherto unknown in this country, which by their tragrence and delicacy, combined with virgin parity and strength, produce an infusion of surpassing richness and flavor. The Teas offered are the following :

Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prelapeus uteri, transes for prelapeus sul, suspensory bags, kuce caps, back bownis, steeled shoes for deformed jet t. Trusces repaired at one is ur's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as now. The subscriber having worn a truschimaself for the last twenty fire years, and fitted so many for the last twelve years, eats couldnot in being able to suite all cases that may come to him.

CONVEX SPIRAL TRUSSES; its. Chase's trusces, formerly sold by its. Leach Apparent of the last trusces,

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston. ESTABLISHED to ald the circulation of all USEFUL PUBLICATIONS is used in the United States Orders for Books or Feriodicals excepted groupsly, and at the cost pages allows all rates.

most reasonable rates.

THE NATRONAL ERA comes from Washington to this agency by Express, and is delivered by carriery is any part of the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single capies \$1.4 cents Price, by mail, \$2.

THE PRIEND OP YOUTH, a new and tractive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs Hattactive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs Hattactive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs Hattact, and published at Washington, also comes by Express to this Agency. Price, delivered in Boston, free of pratage, 70 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

G. W. LiuHT & U)